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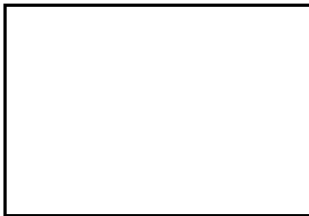
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2. WARSAW RIOTS (Information as of 2300 hours EDT,  
4 October 1957)

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The resumption on 4 October of student violence in Warsaw in open defiance of the regime has precipitated the gravest crisis Gomulka's leadership has faced in its year of existence. Separate demonstrations broke out in the early evening hours and converged on headquarters of the party central committee. For the first time, shouts of "Down with Gomulka" were reported. By 2245 (1745 EDT), the crowds had been dispersed from the center of the city by the civil police and workers' militia, and traffic had returned to normal.

The demonstrations on 3 October were sparked by the banning of the liberal magazine Po Prostu. Their resumption reflects the determination of the students to gain recognition of their demands, as well as general revulsion against the regime's police action on the previous night.

Showing its own determination, the party announced at 1900 (1400 EDT) on 4 October that the ban on Po Prostu could not be reconsidered and that party members of its editorial board would be subject to party discipline. The party's reported willingness to hold discussions with the students on 5 October, however, suggests that the regime may be willing to make some minor concessions. A separate meeting is to be held with the rectors of all the Warsaw colleges and the minister of education.



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#### 4. NORTH AFRICAN TENSION INCREASED BY BORDER VIOLATIONS BY FRENCH FORCES

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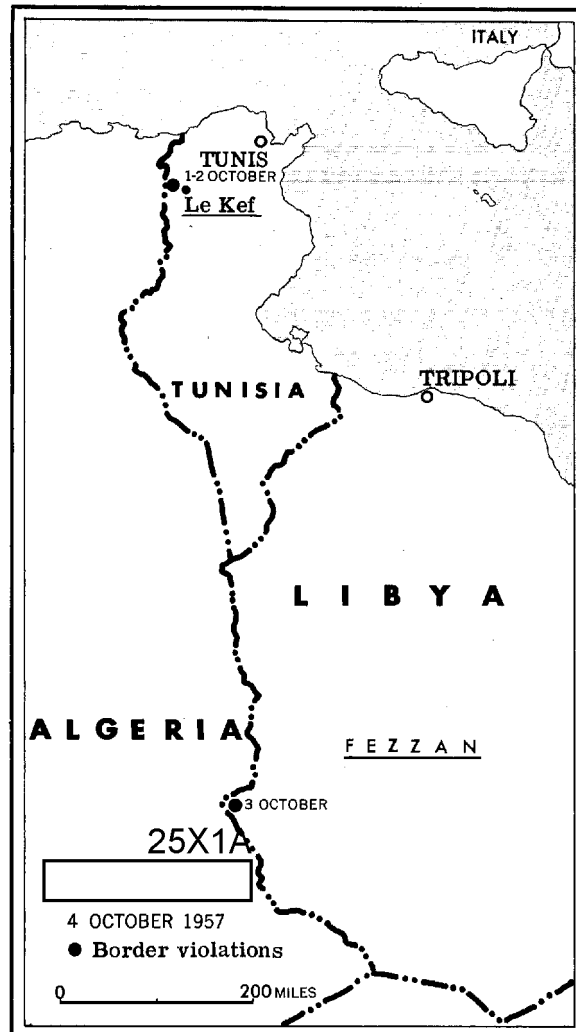
Violations of the Tunisian and Libyan borders on 1, 2, and 3 October by French military units based in Algeria have increased tensions to a point where the two North African governments may have dif-

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difficulty in controlling public demonstrations or preventing attacks against French residents. Apparently the French were intent on liquidating presumed concentrations of Algerian rebels within Tunisia and Libya.

Tunisian President Bourguiba recalled his ambassador to Paris following strafings by the French air force of a Tunisian border control post and a village in the Le Kef area on 1 and 2 October. He has authorized peaceful demonstrations, ordered the closure of the French consulate at Le Kef and the removal of French citizens from Le Kef



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Province, and threatened military counteraction if Tunisia were again attacked. This threat may further inflame the population. The American embassy in Tunis was reliably informed that President Bourguiba "for the first time" seemed on 2 October to "lack confidence in his ability to control the temper and actions of the Tunisian people." These developments preclude any possibility of France reaching an early settlement of outstanding problems with Bourguiba, including the delivery of arms to the Tunisian army.

In Libya, Premier Kubaar is attempting to maintain order by blocking publication of information regarding the attack on 3 October by French bombers, tanks, and armored cars on a village in the Fezzan. Libyan forces reportedly withdrew after an eight-hour skirmish. The British ambassador has been requested to furnish military assistance to Libya, presumably under the terms of the Anglo-Libyan mutual assistance treaty. The premier also lodged a protest with the French, warning that if French forces do not withdraw immediately from Libyan soil, the matter will be submitted to the UN Security Council.

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5. FRIENDLY ARAB NATIONS UNDER PRESSURE TO  
TAKE ANTI-WESTERN STAND IN UN

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The strong anti-Western stand taken by Egyptian and Saudi Arabian spokesmen in their recent policy statements to the UN has raised fears that friendly Arab countries are faced with a situation where

they will be unable to support the West on UN questions. Lebanese Foreign Minister Malik believes that the atmosphere generated by the two speeches will develop to the point where the Arab world, probably including Iraq and Jordan if not Lebanon, may take positions favorable to the USSR.

Ambassador Lodge stated on 3 October that the Egyptian and Saudi Arabian speeches can only be regarded as profoundly discouraging and have created an undesirable atmosphere at the UN. Egyptian Foreign Minister Fawzi maintains that his speech was only an attempt to express Egypt's strong desire not to belong to any particular bloc. He stressed [ ] that the United States should be "more forthcoming" in its approach to the Arab world.

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The Iranian UN delegate told the American delegation on 3 October that it is undesirable openly to oppose manifestations of Arab nationalism since such opposition increases their intensity and has an over-all adverse effect on the attainment of free world objectives.

Iraq's decision not to cosponsor the Western disarmament resolution, according to the chief Iraqi UN delegate, stemmed largely from a desire to maintain a balance between its pro-Western policy and its membership in the Arab group.

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# 6. POSSIBILITY OF VIOLENCE IN PHILIPPINE ELECTION INCREASES

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An outbreak of violence in the Philippine election campaign may be foreshadowed by the steadily mounting evidence that President Garcia's bid for re-election is running into growing difficulties. Factionalism within his Nacionalista party is becoming increasingly bitter. Garcia may be expected to resolve some party conflicts during the remaining weeks, particularly through last-minute releases of funds at his disposal. The consensus is that he will use all available means to win the election, including bribery, fraudulent vote counting, and voter intimidation.

A recent survey by the American embassy in Manila indicates that Liberal candidates Yulo and Macapagal may be having some success in their radio attacks, on Garcia, particularly on the issue of Japanese reparations. The survey also noted that Yulo and Macapagal are running well ahead of him in central and northern Luzon. The embassy now concludes that in a free election, Macapagal would defeat his Nacionalista opponent, Jose Laurel, Jr., for the vice presidency.

Progressive candidate Manahan is making impressive popular gains, especially in the Visayan Islands in the central Philippines, but his prospect for turning enthusiasm into votes is still uncertain. Senator Recto, the leading anti-American candidate, has considerable professional and anticlerical support throughout the Philippines and is expected to capture most of southern Luzon.

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## 7, ANTI-AMERICANISM GROWING IN SOUTH KOREA

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An anti-American incident described in the press as potentially as serious as the Girard case in Japan has occurred in South Korea. Korean police have allegedly

asked the South Korean Foreign Ministry to lodge a "serious" protest with the United States for the fatal shooting of a Korean youth by a US military policeman on 3 October near Taegu. The Koreans claim the youth was wantonly shot while passing a sidetracked freight car guarded by US military policemen.

Recently the South Korean government has waged an intensive press and propaganda campaign, spotlighting virtually every incident involving US troops and Korean civilians, in support of Seoul's long-standing demand for a status-of-forces agreement. This agreement would grant Korea jurisdiction over off-duty United Nations Command troops. The Korean press with government encouragement has charged US troops with exhibiting "racial contempt" for Koreans and has warned that Koreans are "neither Indians nor animals" to be hunted by the Americans. In most cases, the incidents occur during attempted thefts of American military equipment.

Continuation of this press campaign could eventually result in an anti-American incident of serious proportions. Such an incident was only narrowly averted in the above case when a group of angry Koreans, who witnessed the incident and sought to menace the soldier, were thwarted by hasty police action.

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8. MAGLOIRE FACTION IN HAITIAN ARMY MAY  
CONTROL NEW PRESIDENT

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A faction of Haitian army officers, led by men representing the interests of ousted dictator Paul Magloire, has gained the upper hand in the army and is

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determined to retain control of the government.

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This group intends to make a puppet of President-elect Francois Duvalier, scheduled to be inaugurated in mid-October, and will remove him from office if he proves intractable. Duvalier is believed to be aware of this plan and will probably conform with the wishes of the army, at least for the present.

A new outbreak of civil disorder is probable if the army should attempt a postinauguration move against Duvalier. Popular reaction to an extension of army rule, which of late has become excessively harsh and arbitrary, would probably be violent. Racial bitterness, which recently resulted in increased persecution of mulattoes, and further plotting by opposition elements have already aggravated the situation.